

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday school prayer-meeting, Sabbath, at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WHEATON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin. Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street. Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 8.45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

HOPE CHURCH.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 a. m. High mass, 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSSING M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watssing).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Kaslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookland).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and conversational meeting, Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Brodhead, teacher. Held at Chapel room of Park M. E. Church every Friday evening during the month of January. Commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

The Essex County Public Schools

AND THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The educational exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition is expected to surpass anything of the kind ever before offered. Early in November the New Jersey State Board of Education issued a circular, which was sent to every teacher in the State, reminding them of the high character and reputation of New Jersey's exhibit at the Centennial in Philadelphia, and giving particular directions about the kind of work desired, and the manner of its preparation. In this circular the State Superintendent said:

"An exposition similar to that at Philadelphia will be opened at New Orleans on the 4th of December next and continue six months. Better accommodation will there be afforded for an educational display than were given us at Philadelphia, and the exhibits made by the different States will doubtless be more extensive and important."

"Our exhibit at the Centennial included work from 95 per cent. of our teachers. Since our first effort in this respect was crowned with such remarkable success, I feel confident that this, our second educational exhibit, will contain contributions from 100 per cent. of our teachers. I trust that the teachers of the State will render it possible for me to say to the Commissioner of Awards that not one of their number failed to contribute something for the exhibit."

"Work is solicited in all the ordinary branches pursued in our schools, and also in such special studies as may find a place in some of them. Collections of objects in Natural History made by teachers or pupils will be accepted and cared for, and, if desired, they, at the close of the Exhibition, will be returned to the owners."

"This need not and should not interrupt the regular daily exercises of the school. What is desired are simply the best specimens of the regular daily work done by pupils."

The proper blanks were prepared and sent through the County and City Superintendents to every school in the State. Although but little more than two weeks, and in some cases less, were allowed for the preparation and transmission of the papers, the result in Essex county has, in most respects, been gratifying. The confidence, however, expressed by the State Superintendent that "our second educational exhibit will contain contributions from 100 per cent. of our teachers," is not sustained. All the schools of Newark and Orange pre-

pared their share of the work, which, after being exhibited to the citizens of the respective cities, has been forwarded to Trenton. But from four of the thirty-six districts outside of these cities neither work nor explanation of the failure has been received. These districts are Fairfield, Northfield and White Oak Ridge, small, ungraded district schools with one teacher each, and Central Union, Bloomfield, a graded school with twenty teachers. The exhibits furnished by the other districts are good, many of them very fine, and all valuable. It would be invidious to mention only a few names by way of distinction when so many have done well.

The short time allowed for collecting the work has prevented it from being put on exhibition. This is regretted, as it would not only have given pleasure to visitors, but have enabled them to judge of the character and scope of the subjects taught. Of the 139 teachers in the schools, 113 have furnished papers prepared by 1425 pupils, extending from the kindergarten and primary classes through the intermediate and grammar to the high school. The latter has furnished quite a variety of miscellaneous work, including history, physical geography, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and Latin. Map drawing and industrial drawing (original designs) extend throughout nearly the whole course.

Especially mention should be made of the compositions. The number was unexpectedly large, and in many cases showed originality of thought and unusual ease in expression. One school sent several pieces of very fine philosophical apparatus, designed and manufactured by the pupils.

"The work for the Centennial was bound according to subjects, and thus the contributions from any particular school were distributed through several volumes. This time all the work contributed by a school will be bound together. One volume may contain work from several schools, but that from each school will be together."

Thus, almost at a glance, can be learned what studies are pursued in any school or department, how they are taught, what habits of neatness, accuracy and reasoning the pupils are forming and other particulars, including all the benefits resulting from an ordinary examination.

It will be a proud day for New Jersey if she shall receive from the judges of the exposition a report similar to that made by the judges on the Department of Education and Science, at the Centennial:

"The New Jersey Educational exhibit," said they, "surpasses all others in fullness and completeness of organization. Every county in the State, every High School, all the higher institutions of the State, every important private institution, 95 per cent. of all teachers, and 14,000 pupils were represented. Besides this there were 400 photographs of school houses. Nothing like this has been done by any other State or country since the inauguration of such exhibitions. It was enough to kindle the admiration of judges and public. The whole State appeared to have been worked over as a garden is worked by an ambitious cultivator to make the very utmost of soil and seed. We said to ourselves instantly, here is organization with zeal, thoroughness, efficiency of work. The whole body of school officers and teachers must have felt a common touch of inspiration, and moved with a unity of purpose as an army of disciplined men is moved by a common patriotic sentiment, under the direction of a leader whom they have learned to love."

CHARLES M. DAVIS, County Sup't.

Dec 23, 1884.

To the Citizens.

Will you kindly say to the subscribers of *The Sunday-School Times*, that if there is a delay in receipt of the first number of the paper for the new year, it will be because of the tardiness in receipt of subscriptions. In order to receive the benefit of the low subscription price (\$1), it is necessary to have a club of twenty subscribers. Later subscribers will receive the advantage of the club rates if they so wish.

G. T. MOORE, Bloomfield, Dec. 24, 1884.

How Cheap Pictures are made.

"Do you know how these pictures are painted?" inquired an art connoisseur of a reporter, referring to the paintings displayed in an "art auction house."

The newspaper man confessed his ignorance, and asked to be informed.

"Well, I will tell you a story regarding their construction as it was told me by a thoroughly reliable party. He said he knew an artist in Chicago who was a good painter, but had wrecked himself by drink. Broken down, he took to painting pictures for auctioneers, and this is how he did it: He would spread a long strip of canvas along the room and then mark it off into sections the size he intended to make the pictures. Next he would mix up a dozen pots of paint—as many colors as it was necessary for him to use. Taking the brush from one pot he would paint a daub, a tree or something of another color and go along the strip of canvas daubing water or houses on each picture, and so on till he had turned the whole string, all alike, you know. In this way he managed to paint about twenty pictures a day. He received seventy cents for each picture. My informant assured me this was all he was paid. Well, that would be about fifteen dollars for the day's work. This would be enough for the artist to go off on a drunk and that is just what he would do, and remain drunk for a few days. Then his funds would be out and he would go to work again. In this way he managed to keep afloat and be drunk the greater part of the time. You can understand how these fellows can sell a picture for a trifle and yet thrive. If they sell a picture at all they make money on it, as it costs them next to nothing. The frames they get for about fifty cents a piece, as they turn so many at a time. Why, \$2.50 pays them well for a picture."—*St. Louis Republican*.

When the Sleepers shall Rise.

The stars are spinning their threads
 And the clouds are the dust that flies;
 And the suns are weaving them up
 For the time when the sleepers shall rise.

The ocean is music rolling,
 And gems are turning to eyes;
 And the trees are gathering souls
 For the time when the sleepers shall rise.

The weepers are learning to smile,
 And laughter is gleam in the night;
 Burn and bury the care and the grief,
 For the day when the sleepers shall rise.

Oh, the dew and the mist and the daisy red,
 The larks and the glimmers and flows!
 The lilies and sparrows and daisy buds,
 And the something that nobody knows.

—George Macdonald.

Overheard at Jerome Park.

The slope of greenward across the track from the grand stand is ornate with tall, leafy coaches and groups of belles in gay apparel, among whom the dandies of Murray Hill saunter in an affection of being quite blasé to the sport. These are the fellows of whom the cares of toilet rest as their heavy burden.

"Do tell me, old fellow," said one of them to another, within his hearing, "how you manage to get such a perfect shape. Your face is as smooth as a girl's, you say."

"Tell you all about it," was the drawing response. "Whenever I'm coming to the races, or going anywhere in particular, I drop into a strange barber-shop, and I say to the barber: 'Just make a specialty of this job, my dear fellow, for this is my wedding day, and I don't want to stand at the altar with a vestige of hair left on my chin nor a scratch either. So do your gentlest and I'll tip you handsomely.' That's the whole racket, and it works like a charm every time."

Spoiled the Meeting.

"I once knew a minister," said the Rev. Dr. Hiseox, "who was a smart man and had a fine voice for speaking. When he came to the prayer meeting his addresses were long and covered all the grounds to be gone over, so that when he concluded his speaking it was not necessary to say anything more, and the people were tired, and did not like to get up and speak after hearing such eloquent addresses by their pastor."

"What makes you look so disgusted, Sharp?" asked one young lawyer of another the other day.

"Why, you know that old skinflint, Jones, don't you?"

"The millionaire? Yes."

"Well, he died yesterday without making a will, and here are half the lawyers in town starving to death. His heirs will probably get every cent, the confounded old hunk."

"Ah," gushed a youth, turning from the piano where he had just played a sonata to the extent of five dollars damage to the instrument, "how divine is music. I could not live without it. My soul is filled with it."

"If your soul is filled with music," remarked a young lady who had been a tired listener to his performance, "why don't you let a little out occasionally?"

"Well, hubby, how did you enjoy the service this morning?" "To tell the truth, darling, I didn't take much interest in it. I could hardly hear a word of the sermon."

"Why, I heard it perfectly. What was the matter?" "Well I don't know. It may have been because your new bonnet was so loud." And then a silence fell on the dinner table, so intense that you could hear the ice cream.

"Ma, why did you whip Freddie?" "Because he hit Arthur and hurt him, my son."

"Well, then, you ought to whip papa."

"Whip papa? What for?" "Cause I saw him bite Mabel's music teacher right in the mouth, and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

Doctor—"Tell me exactly what your condition is. Do you have night sweats?"

Patient—"Yes, almost every night."

Doctor—"My dear sir! this begins to look serious. About how long do they last?"

Patient—"About as long as I have to tote the baby up and down."

A mysterious and terrible creature known as the "willipus wallipus" has made its appearance near Clarksville, Tenn. A number of citizens have seen it, and they say it is bullet-proof and belches fire. The "moon-shiners" must be doing a good business in that part of the country.

Phrenology.

Among intelligent people the utility of Phrenology is not now questioned, and men in all departments of life are applying its principles, both in self-culture and in their dealings with others, and as a knowledge of the subject increases so will the use of it increase. The *Phrenological Journal*, of New York, which has now been published for a half century is the only periodical in the country devoted to this subject and it includes in its teachings all that relates to human nature and the improvement of men, physically, mentally and morally. In the prospectus for 1885, the publishers give good reasons why the journal should have a wide circulation; and as a means of introducing the Journal and extending an interest in the subject, the Fowler & Wells Co. have prepared a new phrenological chart—this is a handsome photograph of a symbolical head. The relative location of each of the organs being shown by special design, illustrating the function of each in the human mind. For instance, secretiveness is shown by a picture of the cunning fox attempting to visit a hen-roost by the light of the moon; combativeness is represented by a scene in a lawyer's office, where a disagreement has led to an angry dispute; the tale's desk in a bank represents acquisitiveness; a butcher shop is made to stand for destructiveness; the familiar scene of the "Good Samaritan" exhibits the influence of benevolence; sublimity is pictured by a sketch of the grand scenery of Yosemite Valley. Many of these pictures are little gems of artistic design and coloring in themselves, and will help the student to locate the faculties and to impress his mind with a correct idea of their prime functions. The chart also contains a printed key giving the accepted names of the different faculties; the whole picture is very ornamental, and must prove a feature of peculiar attraction wherever it is seen, and is a most desirable gift to be sent elsewhere procurable. It is mounted with rings for hanging on the wall, or it may be framed and will be appropriate for the home, office, library or school. The head itself is about 12 inches wide, published about 19 by 24 inches. Price \$1.00. It is published and offered as a special premium for subscribers to the *Phrenological Journal* for 1885. The Journal is published at \$2.00 a year, with 15 cents extra required when the chart is sent. Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 753 Broadway, New York.

The Possible Advent of Cholera.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the State Sanitary Association:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State and local Boards of health during the Winter and early Spring months to place every city, town and township within the State in the most favorable sanitary condition, that no place which might become a nidus or breeding place for disease should be left uncleaned, and that all persons should be urged to co-operate by a thorough and systematic overhauling and disinfection of every part of their premises which might furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. It is always wise and more profitable to prevent disease than to be obliged to employ remedies for its cure, and time and labor and money promptly and judiciously expended in precautionary measures may save thousands of dollars and many valuable lives when such measures would be too late to be of service.

Resolved, That special attention should be directed to the purity of water used for domestic purposes, that no water should be so used which is believed to be contaminated in the slightest degree by sewage or house waste, and that in all cases where there is the least doubt the water should be boiled previous to its being used, and cooled before drinking. It is believed that cholera is more frequently introduced in the system by the fluids swallowed than by the air breathed.

This is the reason why cats wash their faces after meals: A cat caught a sparrow and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said: "No gentleman eats me till he has first washed his face." The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss exceedingly and he said: "As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterward. Which will eat do this day."

That fellow Jones has just had a most terrible blow.

"You mean the actor?"

"Yes."

"I hadn't heard about it. What's the matter—has he lost his situation?"

"No, worse than that."

"Is it possible?"

"He has just been required to give bonds to support his wife."

A San Francisco girl, for the cause of charity, donned her grandmother's suit and had a booth at her church fair. Her forte was standing on her head, and she charged a dollar admission fee to the tent where she performed, and when the fair was ended turned over a noble sum to her charitable pastor.

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